

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY DECEMBER 13, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2841.

## JURY HAS A PROBLEM

### Fixing Value of Pearl Harbor Land.

Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the jury in the case of the United States vs. Bernice Bishop Estate was instructed by Judge Estee and retired in charge of Marshal Hendry to consider a verdict.

Federal Court convened at 9 o'clock and Mr. Kinney proceeded immediately upon his argument. He freely admitted the necessity for the Pearl Harbor naval station, and pointed out its advantages to Hawaii even more enthusiastically than did Mr. Dunne. He dwelt upon the great amount of shipping likely soon to pass through the North Pacific and said that this would be the half-way point for all of it. Commerce here was only beginning to grow, continued Mr. Kinney, and the ocean would soon be covered with ships, which would make their rendezvous here, as this was on the highway to the trade of the Orient. The United States, he hoped, would dominate this commerce, and the American flag fly from nearly all the vessels. On this account the naval station was a necessity, as an outpost for outfitting vessels, and to guard the American fleet. The expense of this improvement should be borne by the people of the United States as a nation, as it was for the protection of the United States as a whole, and not only of the people of Hawaii. For this reason he did not believe it proper that Hawaii or these defendants should be compelled to bear more than their fair share of the burden, and the jury should consider this fact fully. He also referred to the United States attorney's reference to the witnesses for the defendant as extravagant in their valuations as showing Mr. Dunne to have a slight touch of this same hysteria, and he thought that the values placed by them were sound. The argument of Mr. Kinney occupied the greater part of the day, and he was followed by Mr. Dunne at 3 o'clock. A rather heated controversy took place between counsel over the remarks of Mr. Dunne, to which Mr. Kinney objected, but the matter was finally settled by the Court, who ordered the United States attorney to proceed with his argument.

Judge Estee's instructions were exhaustive and complete, and were allowed to be taken into the jury room by the jury. The Court referred first to the scope of the action, giving also a description of the land sought to be condemned, and stating that the question before the jury was, "What is the just compensation to be paid by the United States to the owners thereof?" He charged the jury not to let the circumstance of the United States being a party have any weight upon the value fixed. The jury was also warned against fixing any speculative value, but the limit must be the actual condition of the property July 6, 1901.

The burden of proving the market value of the interest of the defendant in the lands in question is upon the plaintiff; in other words, the claim of the plaintiff as to the amount of compensation to be awarded defendant must be proven by the plaintiff by a preponderance of the evidence.

In considering the value of Kualoa Island, the jury was told to take into consideration the fact that it had never been used for residence purposes, and that the island is surrounded by a lagoon and the climate there is excessively hot.

The Court further instructed the jury as to the different and wide range of values placed upon the lands, and stated that it must all be considered together, and the honesty of all witnesses must be assumed until the contrary appears. Referring to the visit made to the land by the jury, the Court said: "The knowledge so acquired may be used by you in determining the weight of conflicting testimony respecting the value of the land but not otherwise."

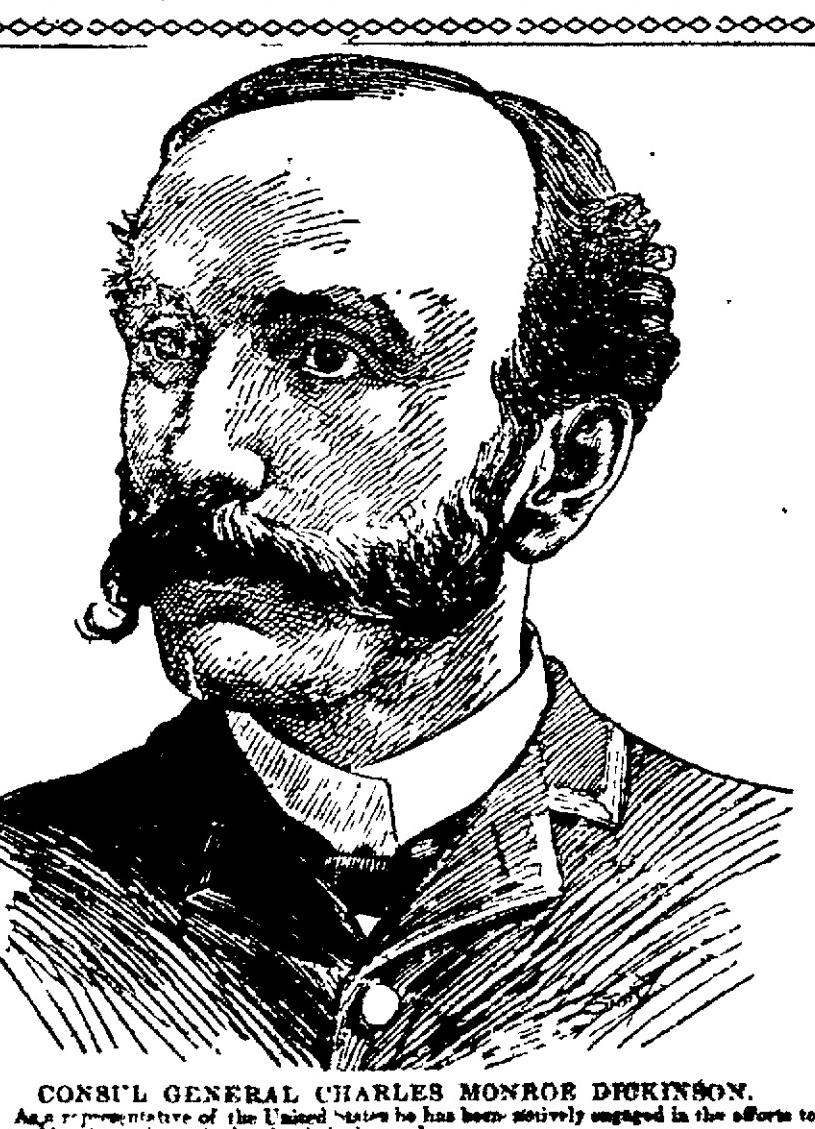
In concluding the charge to the jury, Judge Estee summed up the entire question as follows:

"I have told you that the fair market value of the property as that property actually stood on July 6th, 1901, should be paid for it; and in this behalf I charge you that what this property would bring at a fair public sale, where one party wants to sell and another wants to buy, may be taken as a criterion of its market value. But you must understand that compensation is to be estimated in this case by the actual rights acquired by the government, and not by the use which the government may make of these rights, and therefore, I instruct you that the fact that this property may be desired by or necessary to the government, is not to be considered by you in fixing compensation."

I further instruct you that the actual value of this property cannot be enhanced by reason of the projected improvement for which it is taken; for this would simply be to make the government pay for an enhancement caused by its own work. And moreover, the willing ness or unwillingness of the Bishop Estate to part with its property is not a proper element of value; nor can you consider what the Bishop Estate would give rather than be deprived of this property. As I have therefore said, you will in determining compensation, limit your attention to the market value of the property as it actually stood on July 6th, 1901, and be guided solely by that.

Some evidence has been introduced by the government showing certain valua tions sworn to and filed with the assessor, pursuant to the requirements of the Territorial statute in that regard. Upon this subject I charge you that such sworn returns to the assessor are called by law admissions against Interest, and are competent evidence tending to show the market value of the property referred to them as that date. You may therefore, and indeed it is your duty to consider such returns along with the other

## COMING WITH NEW YEAR GIFTS.



CONSUL GENERAL CHARLES MONROE DICKINSON.

A representative of the United States he has been actively engaged in the efforts to rescue Miss Scott from the hands of the brigands.

## WILL FIGHT OVER CUBA

### Sugar and Tobacco Interests in Unison.

F. M. Swanzey, after a month's absence on the mainland, during which time he traveled across the country and spent some time in New York and Washington on business, returned to the city yesterday on the Sierra. Mr. Swanzey was one of the party of Hawaiians who called upon President Roosevelt, and who also looked into affairs Hawaiian at the various departments. Numerous interviews were held with members of both the House and Senate, and the members of the party were given every opportunity to become acquainted with the status of affairs at the capital. Mr. Swanzey said yesterday:

"While we were in Washington, we had every opportunity to come in contact with the heads of the various departments, and he had several interviews. At the suggestion of Mr. John W. Foster, the members of our party went to call upon President Roosevelt, very informally. The president received us cordially, and gave us some time in general conversation, as to the outlook. President Roosevelt did not ask us many questions, as he seemed to have his mind already made up on most points. He talked at some length upon the subject of sugar cultivation. He cited the cultivation of cane in Queensland, saying that the work in the field there, according to his information, was done by white labor.

"We called upon Secretary Gage and had a very interesting conversation with him, and in his talk he referred to the fact that it was contrary to policy to have large holdings of lands in the hands of private parties, and seemed quite surprised when we informed him that this was not the case here, but that the large holdings were by corporations, which have many stockholders. These were the only officials who commented upon conditions here."

"Speaking generally, I do not believe there will be much legislation devoted to Hawaii at this session. Senator Burrows and Congressman Dalessi both said to us that there was so much work to do at home that in their opinion there would be little time to give to far away new territory. I gathered that there will be a hard fight against any sugar tariff changes in favor of Cuba, as the tobacco, sugar and beet men will be combined to fight against any such concessions. The beet sugar men are very strong, and they will not give up their fight until the last ditch is taken."

"The general opinion seems to be that there will be a very hard struggle before the many reforms suggested by the president become law, as the senate has to be reckoned with, and there are members who will oppose any radical action. I read the message of the president and I believe that he has not been correctly informed as to local conditions, and that there will have to be much more information gathered on Hawaiian affairs before there is any action by Congress."

Among returning sugar men was George A. Fairchild, while in San Francisco, made all arrangements for the shipment of the sugar of that estate from Anahola direct to San Francisco, and the receipt there of all supplies direct from the Coast markets. In regard to the outlook for better business conditions, Mr. Fairchild said:

"I believe there will be little Coast money come into stocks here very soon, but that need not affect the Islands, as there is the best prospect that we will come out of the temporary dullness all right quite soon. All that is to be done is to reduce expenditures, and then we will work out in a short time. There

seems to be a good prospect that there is to be a hard fight made upon the Cuban sugar proposition. The beet sugar men and the tobacco men will fight any proposal to bring sugar from Cuba into the United States free, as tobacco must

be given the same advantages, and that means much to the farmers of the South. The general impression is that the Chinese exclusion law is to be re-enacted, and that there should be some arrangement made for the protection of American industry, which are threatened by reciprocity treaties with all countries."

"There is no question but that the President is misinformed as to the conditions in regard to lands here, as well as the labor market. His remark that white labor is now cultivating the sugar of Queensland is not borne out by the statements which are received here through the press of that country. The planters there, according to the trade papers, are in desperate straits, owing to the fact that Oriental labor has been shut out, in response to demands of the Labor party, and the attempt to shut out the Karakal labor, on which the sugar planters depend for the cultivation of their crops. There is much pressure being brought to bear upon the Congress at Melbourne to permit the introduction of the islanders who have made the raising of sugar possible in the past."

#### Dredger Will Be Launched Soon.

Work is progressing favorably on the large dredger which is being built at Fiume's wharf. The coppering on her bottom has been finished, and yesterday the carpenters were busy for fitting the sides with copper plates.

The dredger will probably be launched during the beginning of next week. The machinery will be put into her as soon as possible. It is at present on the coast from the Coast to the bark General C. T. Tobey, which is now twenty days out from San Francisco.

The lumber for the two smaller boats arrived in the schooner P. R. Redfield, which is now lying right by the Fiume wharf. The lumber is being taken out of her rapidly, and the building of one of the smaller scows has already begun.

A tobacco trust is being formed in the Philippines.

Work has been resumed in the famous Calaveras mine.

Ising R. Dudley, United States minister to Peru, is dangerously ill.

Liberia's law practice has been injured by his connection with the Dreyfus trial.

During a recent debate on the tariff in the Reichstag there was a scene of disorder.

Senator Wellington, of Maryland who maligned the memory of President McKinley, is abashed by his associates in the Senate chamber.

Four Chicago millionaires contributing \$50,000 in half an hour for a training school for boys.

Season of  
1901.

# QUEEN AND CROWN LANDS Doesn't Expect Help From Wilcox.

We think we are doing our share to cheer you up and make you feel that Christmas is really almost here again.

Our assortment of goods this year has never been equalled, and you are cordially invited to make us a visit and inspect our store.

You will find numerous articles, both useful and ornamental, which will interest and please you.

For us to enumerate them is unnecessary, as you know how varied our stock is.

We can suit everybody.

Our store will be open evenings, commencing Saturday, December 14th, with music, as usual.

ALL ARE WELCOME

W.W. Dimond & Co.  
LIMITED,

Wholesale and Retail  
Dealers in  
CROCKERY, GLASS AND  
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,  
63-65-67 King St.

USE...  
KOMEL SODA  
At Home,  
At the Club,  
At Your Receptions,  
and at all  
Social Gatherings.

CONSOLIDATED  
SODA WATER WORKS CO.,  
LIMITED.

Note Agents for the Hawaiian Islands  
Island Orders Solicited.  
Telephone Main 71.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.  
SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT  
a new freight schedule will go into  
effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in  
rates can be obtained at the office of  
the company, corner Fort and Queen  
streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,  
President

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1852.  
Accumulated Funds ... £2,978,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.  
OF LIVERPOOL FOR MARINE  
Capital ... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
AGENTS.

# WACHES TAKEN AT MIDNIGHT

HIEVES broke through the plate of the floor of the show window, leaving a distinct imprint. After use, the bar of iron was thrown away, and was found later lying near the telephone pole at the corner of the street.

In the end of the window which was broken, that facing upon the entrance to the store, there were displayed a number of works of watches in special glass cases, and several cases without works. There were fifteen sets of works left in the window, and half a dozen cases. Some of the sets of works were immediately in front of the break and did not seem to have been disturbed in their places. Eighteen gold watch cases lying further from the break were stolen.

The job evidently was done while the wind was howling down Fort street breaking the signs and causing such a racket that there would be no attention paid to the crash of the glass. The instrument used in breaking through the glass was a bar of iron about six inches long, at one end there being what seems to be the broken jaw of a wrench. The break is fresh, and as there are several new scratches along the bar the chances are that the iron was used in some other attempt to break through into a store in the vicinity.

The jawed end of the bar was thrust through the glass with such force that it not only threw pieces of the pane a yard away within the window, but forced the sharp corners into the wood.

AN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Liliuokalani is now in Washington. She Queen does not expect much help from Delegate Wilcox except in the formal presentation of her claims to a committee. She has other and influential friends at the National Capital who will aid her all they can. She is following implicitly the guidance of J. O. Carter and Colonel Macfarlane.

Before she left here she gave the Advertiser correspondent an interview, as also the Chronicle. She said she was going East to present before Congress a claim for compensation for the property of which, she said, she was deprived by the provisional government of Hawaii, and which came into the possession of the United States government by annexation. Liliuokalani expressed her confidence that the American people would make a just settlement with her.

Further she said, in the Chronicle interview:

"The Hawaiian crown lands are very valuable. They are worth, at a conservative estimate, not less than \$15,000,000, not to mention the large annual income which they produce. This income has been enjoyed by the provisional government and its successors since the overthrow of the monarchy in January, 1883, and as I have not received one dollar of this revenue since that time it is not unnatural that I should expect suitable compensation for my rights, if the lands themselves are not to be restored to me. The United States is now in possession and is enjoying the revenue of a vast estate for which it has paid the owner nothing, and I feel that the American sense of justice will provide a remedy for this condition.

"The history of the title of the crown lands has an important bearing on the justice of my claims. In the first place you must know that in former days all the lands of the realm belonged, in theory and fact to the King, and the occupancy of lands by subjects of the King was subject to the royal title. But after half a century of developing civilization this feudal ownership was found to be ill suited to the progress in national affairs to which my predecessor on the Hawaiian throne aspired. The reigning monarch of that period, Kamehameha III, was a man of enlightened and generous ideas, who recognized the advantages that would flow from a more progressive policy. Accordingly the King, voluntarily and purely of his own grace, made a division of the lands of his kingdom. As nearly as practicable he divided them into thirds. One of these thirds he assigned for division among his chiefs and people; another third he devoted to the use and benefit of the government as a public domain, and the remaining third he retained for his private use and ownership, to be regulated and disposed of according to his royal will," to quote the language of the act of division.

"The crown lands, which are concerned in my present claim, were included among those reserved by the King for his own purposes. At his death Kamehameha III left a will leaving nearly the whole of his estate consisting of the lands mentioned to his successor and successors upon the throne, to be owned and enjoyed by them in succession. After the death of Kamehameha IV, who was the husband of Queen Emma, and upon the accession of King Kamehameha V, his successor, it was conceded on all sides, and subsequently decided by the Supreme Court that the monarchs were successively owners in fee of the lands left by King Kamehameha III; and it was found necessary to commit to the late Queen Emma, widow of King Kamehameha IV, for her dower rights to that domain. Subsequently, to prevent a diminution of the estate, the fifth King Kamehameha invited the Legislature to pass an act, which he approved, establishing a board of commissioners, to be appointed solely at the King's pleasure, to manage the estate. And from that time until the overthrow of the monarchy they were managed by such a board and known as the crown lands. No sovereign of Hawaii ever assumed to make over that domain to the public, or otherwise to part with its beneficial ownership, or the right to receive and enjoy its revenues. Those rights were mine the day I was deposed from my throne, and they have never been taken from me by any competent authority nor by process of law obtaining in that country or elsewhere. I have never relinquished my rights therein either voluntarily or otherwise. It therefore follows that those rights are still mine though I am kept out of their enjoyment by superior force. It is in this belief that I shall appeal to Congress to rectify the wrong done me, and I cannot believe that the sentiment of justice is so nearly extinct in that body as to render my appeal unavailing.

Afterwards the foreman added: "And we recommend him to the mercy of the Court." The Court was about to send them back to the jury room to add that recommendation to the verdict, but afterwards allowed this to be done in open court, all the jurors agreeing.

Mr. Kaukou moved for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the law and evidence, and to the Court's instructions. The motion will be formally heard Saturday morning, sentence being deferred until the matter is passed upon. The limit for the crime charged in the verdict is five years' imprisonment.

For murder in the second degree the maximum penalty is a life sentence, and not less than twenty years.

The trial of Gussman was resumed upon the opening of court yesterday morning.

Attorney Kaulukou, on behalf of the defendant, asked that the jury be taken to inspect the premises where the murder was committed. Judge Humphreys refused to allow the jury to make the trip, holding that such evidence was immaterial, and that the jury could obtain a better impression from the description of witness as their minds were likely to become confused by a personal visit.

"In some cases of homicide," said the Court, "this may be necessary, but there is no testimony here that renders necessary in the slightest degree an inspection of the premises. The motion is denied."

With this the government closed its case, and Mr. Kaulukou moved that the jury be instructed to return a verdict of not guilty. This motion was at once promptly denied, and the defense began the introduction of evidence. The defendant himself was placed on the stand and told the story of the crime through the Hawaiian interpreter. He admitted that he had slain Kanoehe, but claimed that he acted in self-defense. He was on the floor, and Kanoehe, who was a large and unusually strong man, was kneeling on his body and choking him when he stabbed him with a knife. The weapon was introduced in evidence.

The arguments of counsel were brief, and at 8:30 o'clock the jury was instructed to render their verdict. The arguments of counsel were brief, and at 8:30 o'clock the jury was instructed to render their verdict.

# INSURANCE

# Maui Plantations Which Must Wait.

Crowded street. People passing by. Old and young. All eager about their own affairs and always somebody in plain sight who needs Scott's Emulsion.

Now it's that white-haired old man; weak digestion and cold body. He needs Scott's Emulsion to warm him, feed him, and strengthen his stomach.

See that pale girl? She has thin blood. Scott's Emulsion will bring new roses to her face.

There goes a young man with narrow chest. Consumption is his trouble. Scott's Emulsion soothes ragged lungs and increases flesh and strength.

And here's a poor, sickly little child. Scott's Emulsion makes children grow—makes children happy.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,  
LIMITED.  
Fire and Marine Insurance A.Gts.

AGENTS FOR THE  
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,  
Alliance Assurance Company of London,  
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance  
Co., Ltd., of London,  
Scottish Union National Insurance  
Company of Edinburgh,  
Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance  
Company,  
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Auction Sale  
OF  
Delinquent Stock

IN THE  
Kihei Plantation Co.,  
LIMITED.

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1901,  
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction by order of the Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Cooke, the following certificates of stock in the Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd., unless the twelfth and thirteenth assessments, now delinquent, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale, at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

8,312 C. W. Winan ..... 156  
156 W. E. Bellina ..... 156  
280-281, 432, 511, 547-550, 1388 Wong Leong ..... 200  
229 W. G. H. Arnemann ..... 100  
234 Chip Chong ..... 5  
238 Tong Tuck ..... 10  
428 H. A. Bunsen ..... 10  
530 L. Ah Leong ..... 10  
550 H. G. Gallagher ..... 10  
578, 581 H. Waterhouse & Co. ..... 10  
660 Wing Wo Lung ..... 10  
612, 725 T. Ah Tong ..... 20  
769 W. Gasset ..... 20  
775 E. S. Taylor ..... 10  
812 Geo. O. Cooper ..... 10  
822 L. M. Baldwin ..... 50  
842 P. R. Helm ..... 10  
869 Frank Hustace, Tr. ..... 5  
1011 A. A. Young ..... 25  
1012 Jas. McQueen ..... 50  
1111 S. Pedro ..... 10  
1112 Hugo Howell ..... 25  
1123-1124, 1346 T. A. Birmingham ..... 45  
1127 P. M. Pond ..... 10  
1128 George Martin ..... 15  
1145 L. H. Pimentel ..... 10  
1175 James Barry ..... 10  
1191 A. A. Young ..... 225  
1209, 1210, 1238 A. M. Brown ..... 225  
1271 A. B. Lindsey ..... 50  
1272 Kate Gavin ..... 10  
1280 Charles Phillips ..... 10  
1283 George Manson ..... 10  
1442 S. E. Herrick ..... 20  
1564, 1534, 1549, 1573 J. H. Fisher ..... 150  
1581 J. Makainai ..... 25  
1658, 1673, 1688 W. C. Achl Jr. ..... 45  
1666, 1916, 1918 C. J. Falk ..... 45  
1885 Law Tang ..... 15  
1718 Pearl Noble ..... 10  
1734 George A. Martin ..... 10  
1750 F. J. Raven ..... 5  
1776 C. Sing Chee ..... 10  
1818 C. G. Ballentyne ..... 10  
1850 Hugh Howell, Tr. ..... 20  
1853 Lum Chee ..... 10  
1901 A. L. Morris ..... 10  
1971 Ching Lum ..... 10  
1985 J. H. Cummings ..... 50

J. P. COOKE, Treasurer  
Honolulu, Dec. 10, 1901.

JAS. F. MORGAN,  
AUCTIONEER.  
(From Thursday's daily.)

Six Chinamen, charged with gambling, appeared before the magistrate, or rather four of them did, for the other two who lined up had not been arrested at all, but had taken the places of two of the real defendants.

The Court detected the discrepancy. And Ai Pai and Ah Yuen were read a severe lecture and sentenced to 48 hours' imprisonment for contempt of court. It is understood that this practice has been going on among the Chinese for a long time past. When a defendant does not want to figure in police court proceedings he sends a substitute, and as all Chinamen look more or less alike, the fraud is generally unnoticed.

The ball of Ah Song and Ah Chow, who had failed to appear, was declared forfeited and warrants were issued for their arrest.

Bob Williams, by the bye, claims that he was discharged from the Twenty-fifth Infantry at Fort Grant, Oregon, a couple of years ago.

# CAUGHT IN THE BRUSH

**Edgar Williams  
Captured at  
Kalihi.**

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Edgar Williams, alias Hickory, one of the men wanted for the daring burglary at Ward's Jewelry store on Monday evening, was captured about 12:30 p. m. yesterday in a lantana thicket at Kalihi.

The police, headed by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, had been searching for the man all night, and shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mounted Patrolman Maitland caught sight of the man near Kalihi Camp. After following him for a while, he lost sight of him in the brush.

Word was sent to the police station to send men to Kalihi at once, and bicycle patrolmen and officers Mossman, W. Vida, Devauelle and Richardson were dispatched to the scene. After exploring the neighborhood for a while, Mossman came across the negro, who was hidden in the brush, and who was armed with an axe and a knife. The axe he is said to have stolen from a Portuguese woman whom he threatened to kill if she did not comply with his demands.

When Williams saw Mossman, he told him to stop where he was unless he wanted to be split open. The invitation was promptly accepted.

Meanwhile Officer Joy arrived on the scene, having started out independently. He was guided by a native to the spot where the negro was hiding. He crept up behind Williams and got the drop on him with his gun before the negro was aware of his presence. Joy said that he would shoot if Williams made any kind of a move.

Presently the remainder of the posse came up, and Williams was captured, placed in a hack and taken to the police station, arriving there about 1:30 p. m. Lieutenant Leslie and Mounted Patrolmen Copp and Stewart arrived shortly afterwards from the Moanalua district, where they had been conducting a search.

No revolver was found on Williams, who explained that he had thrown away a double-action Smith & Wesson gun, not wishing to be caught with it in his possession. In his pockets were found a quantity of cartridges.

The place of the capture is on the main side of the King street at Kalihi, close to the fertilizer works.

Both of the Williamses were shipped here from Tennessee on plantation hands, Bob Williams having until recently been engaged in shining shoes on Merchant street near the postoffice.

The negroes have made a full confession of their part in the Ward burglary to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. They say that six other negroes who were in their gang recently left for Kauai, fearing prosecution for vagrancy.

They have also confessed to having taken part in the following hold-up and robberies, which have occurred in Honolulu during the past two months:

1.—Burglarizing Wong Qual's store on King street last week and stealing \$100.  
2.—Holding up Hackman Ah On near the Lunaiho Home last Friday night and robbing him of \$20.

3.—Breaking into a Chinese store at the corner of Alapai and Beretania streets.

4.—Holding up a Chinaman a week ago at Palama at the point of a revolver.

5.—Breaking into a Chinese store on Nuuanu street. On this occasion they were chased by a mob of Chinamen.

6.—Stealing watches from a Japanese jeweller on Queen street. They went into the store and offered to sell the Jap anese a valuable gold ring for \$5. The Jap jumped at the bargain, and went to his safe to get the money. While he was working the combination one of the Williamses leaned over the counter and took two gold watches which he afterward disposed of for \$5 each.

Bob Williams is quite a light colored negro and of medium height. Edgar is a typical African, and long and lanky. Both appear to take their serious position very good naturally. Edgar told Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth yesterday that though he would have hated to have done so, he came very near tickling his ribs for him.

Last night an Advertiser reporter had an interview with Edgar Williams, in the course of which he asked the negro how he would have disposed of the spoil had the Ward job been carried to a successful termination. His reply was that a certain shyster lawyer in town, who was in on the job, had promised to give him \$2,000 for the two trunks of jewelry. He further stated that this same lawyer had been associated with similar transactions in the past.

At first Bob Williams denied strenuously that he was in any way mixed up in the undertaking. Chillingworth then told him of certain other charges which could be brought against him, such as robbing the Portuguese woman of her axe, resisting arrest, carrying a deadly weapon, vagrancy, etc., holding out a hope that if he made a clean breast of the affair only one charge, that of burglary, might be preferred against him. This ruse worked wonders on the hitherto stubborn negro.

"Drop them other charges, sheriff, and I'll tell all I know," said he. A full confession followed.

Bob Williams would not, however, give any information as to the whereabouts of his friend Hickory, nor would he say that he had assisted him in the Ward affair.

In vain the deputy sheriff offered him \$10, \$25, \$50, and finally \$100 if he would tell on Hickory. Bob remained firm, however.

"I can't do it, sheriff," said he. "I can't do it, not if you was to give me \$500. he was my partner, and I can't say nothing agin him."

Both Williamses say that they originally intended to visit "Alabama" Mitchell's place at Moiliili last night with the intention of robbing it. They found, however, that they could not do the job and keep their engagement on Fort street, so they postponed cracking that particular crib until some other time.

Irmgard's Quick Round Trip.

The barkentine Irmgard, Captain Schmidt, reached port yesterday, fifteen days from Honolulu, with 8,484 bags of sugar. The Irmgard's round trip from this port was made in good time, the vessel having left here October 1st, a day after the schooner Helene, but arriving at Honolulu and discharging before the Helene reached that port—Chronicle, Nov. 24.

## SAN FRANCISCO HAS HAD OVER FIFTY DEATHS FROM PLAGUE

(Special to the Advertiser.)

**S**AN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The San Francisco press will not acknowledge that bubonic plague ever did exist or does now exist in this city. The Board of Health says the plague is here. A few days ago Dr. J. M. Williamson, president of the Board of Health of San Francisco, read a paper before a convention against the admission of Chinese to this shore. Dr. Williamson referred to the presence of the bubonic plague, and said:

"Tuberculosis is not the only menace to the health of the State. Another disease has obtained a foothold among the Chinese. In mentioning it the writer is fully aware that his opinion may be received with disapproval by some who are present at this convention. He may live again the attacks of the local press, and may incur the wrath of certain persons high in official station, but if he avoided the issue at this time he would be false to the mission of which he is a member, false to the oath he has taken as a public officer, and false to the citizenship represented in this convention. The fact cannot be passed without notice that for nearly two years an Oriental pest of deadly nature has existed in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, and has been slowly but surely selecting its victims, until at the present time over fifty deaths from this disease are known to have occurred since March 6, 1900.

"There is no intention of reopening the acrimonious discussion which has waged at intervals since the disease was first reported, but the assertion of certain facts connected with the subject may possibly be accepted in the spirit of belief as they are offered in the spirit of truth and sincerity.

"The records in the Health Office of San Francisco and corresponding data in possession of the United States Marine Hospital Service at Washington, show the cases of pest which have been discovered between March 6, 1900, and November 4, 1901, to be grouped as follows: Chinese 42 cases, with 49 deaths, Japanese four cases with 3 deaths, and white six cases with five deaths.

"So bitter a contest has been waged in the matter of pest that the Federal government, through the Treasury Department, early in the present year, sent a commission to this coast, consisting of three of the leading bacteriologists in the country, men who possessed not only laboratory knowledge, but had studied the disease from personal observation in China and in India. They spent several weeks in San Francisco, and found seven cases of the pest. Their report was accepted as conclusive by the government, and their findings were issued by the Marine Hospital Service as an official bulletin. Incidentally, it can be mentioned that all the cases recorded by the Board of Health of this city have been verified by Federal officers especially trained for the work, and many of the cases have been further investigated, with corroborative reports by leading medical authorities having none but a

## ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATION

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Exceller Lodge No 1, I.O.O.F., the oldest lodge of Odd Fellows west of the Rocky Mountains, celebrated its fifty-fifth anniversary last evening at its hall. The occasion was the full of interest to Odd Fellowship, and there was a large attendance of the members of the Order, and the affiliated organizations.

The hall was decorated for the occasion, and there was a spirit of good fellowship which prevailed throughout the meeting. The Rebekahs were out in force, and the entire evening was spent in a review of the good work of the Order, with a varied entertainment, which was ended with a social session and the serving of refreshments.

The opening number of the program was an address of welcome and in review of the work done, and the present condition of the Order here, by Gaston J. Boisse. This was followed by a musical selection by Mr. Cutting, after which there was a historical address by J. D. McVeigh. W. J. Hickey was next with a recitation, and Miss Lando then favored the gathering with a musical number. A. F. Clark read a selection, after which there were musical numbers by Mrs. McKechnie and Mrs. Nicholson. This closed the formal portion of the program, and an hour was then spent in various social enjoyments and the serving of refreshments. The affair was one which was enjoyed by all present, there being none but members of the lodges of the Order here and the affiliated Order, with several visiting members.

Rough on the Rats.

The campaign against rats on the waterfront is still being carried on with unremitting energy. The work on the Oceanic dock was finished yesterday. The wharf has been fitted with tight boarding which goes down the sides far below the surface of the water, and the flooring of the wharf has been entirely refitted. The makai end of the wharf has been completely rebuilt, and new flooring has been put in, while along the whole length of the wharf tanned paper appears underneath upper planking white, under the paper, four-inch planking has been put. The whole wharf has been thoroughly caulked, and it is hoped that it is now sufficiently tight to prevent the sulphur fumes from escaping after they have been pumped under the wharf.

The barge which has been placed at the disposal of the quarantine authorities, has been fitted out with fumigating apparatus, and during yesterday workmen were busy building a shed over the machinery. This morning the scow will start to work by filling space under the Oceanic wharf with deadly sulphur fumes, which will make all the inhabitants of the rat tribe sorry that they fixed their abode on that particular place.

British Shipbuilding

According to the quarterly returns compiled by Lloyd's Register, there were 477 vessels (excluding warships) under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of September, with a gross tonnage of 1,414,120 tons. This tonnage, stated to be the highest on record, shows an increase of 112,941 tons, as compared with the end of June, and an increase of 210,112 tons, as compared with September, 1900. At the Royal Dockyards seventeen warships of 171,270 tons displacement were under construction at the end of September, 1901, and thirty-three at private yards, with a displacement of 203,775 tons, a total of 50 warships and 175,045 tons, or a decrease of 21,180 tons as compared with the previous quarter, and of 52,840 as compared with a year ago.

Irmgard's Quick Round Trip.

The barkentine Irmgard, Captain Schmidt, reached port yesterday, fifteen days from Honolulu, with 8,484 bags of sugar. The Irmgard's round trip from this port was made in good time, the vessel having left here October 1st, a day after the schooner Helene, but arriving at Honolulu and discharging before the Helene reached that port—Chronicle, Nov. 24.

## COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Ex-Judge J. L. Kaulukou and incidentally all Hawaiians were given a decided setback yesterday by Judge Humphreys during the trial of the case of Ben-Guusman, charged with murder in the second degree.

Judge Kaulukou is attorney for the defendant, who is a Spaniard, but who also speaks Hawaiian like a native. After the jury had been secured, the attorney asked permission to examine the witnesses, who were all Hawaiians, in their native tongue. Judge Humphreys peremptorily refused the request, stating at the same time that he had on several occasions allowed such procedure in the past, but that Kaulukou had deliberately and falsely stated that he had not allowed such examinations to be made in Hawaiian, and consequently the privilege would be denied to him. In conclusion the court stated that Judge Kaulukou would be required to conduct the examination as any other attorney should, or he would get some other attorney to take his place in the conduct of the case, who could conduct it in English.

"To a certain extent the State has since atoned for its error. At a time when the commercial fate of San Francisco and of California as well was trembling in the balance, partly by reason of the report of the Federal Commission, but principally by reason of the obstinate attitude assumed by prominent State officials, and the hostility manifested by the press toward fair investigation, the very men who by their pens had done the most to besmirch the reputation and impugn the veracity of any and all opposed to them, travelled to the national capital, with contrition in their hearts and promises to do better in their pockets.

"On the return of this delegation, which has since been termed the 'Special Health Commission,' it was announced that California was not quarantined and that San Francisco's Chinatown would be cleansed at the expense of the State. Is it not a matter of record that more than \$37,000 have been drawn from the State Treasury for this purpose, and over 150 men employed in scrubbing and disinfecting the Chinese quarter? Has not a cunningly worded report been issued, abounding in self-admiration, telling all that was done and furnishing the information that not a single case of the pest had been found during the three months of the process of purification, wherefore this is considered as being false, were not material, was sustained, but the Court decided that the grand jury panel was regular and sustained Deputy Attorney General Carter on this point. The court held that if Rathburn had been killed by Dr. Carter the crime would have been murder, and that because the defendant was on the premises of Carter gave him no right to shoot without warning. "Dr. Carter's relations with this man were unfriendly," said the Court. "He was warned not to come on the premises, and that if he did he might be treated as it is alleged he was treated. When a man lives in the country, as Dr. Carter does, I don't believe he has a right, if he sees a man in his yard at 10 o'clock in the evening, to shoot him without giving warning. There is no evidence here of the hostility of these men, but the Court does not believe the evidence of the defendant before the grand jury to be material. I should be compelled to instruct a verdict of not guilty on this point, or if a verdict of guilty was returned, it would be my duty to set it aside."

The jury was then called into court and instructed to return a verdict of not guilty, the Court stating that the prosecution had failed to prove the materiality of the allegations in the information.

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate constricted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial affections. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind—Mrs. Mary R. Melendy, M.D., Ph.D., Chicago, Ill. U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Tuesday was a busy day in District Court, the principal work being with small cases, the most important perhaps being the finding of Japanese \$30 for fishing with dynamite.

The doctors think that he will recover unless blood poisoning sets in. There is fear of this, for the knife was very rusty.

Hackfeld Lighter Launched.

Early yesterday morning the first iron steam vessel ever put together in the Hawaiian Islands was launched from Sorenson & Lyle's shipyards. There was a large crowd present to witness the launching of the small red-painted craft, which was taken out near the Naval wharf No. 2, where her engines are to be put in her and other fittings and finishing touches are to be put on.

The scow has been and is at present the cause of considerable controversy, as it has not as yet been decided whether she is really an American or a German vessel. She was originally built in Germany, and her engines are also of foreign manufacture. She was taken to pieces and sent to this port, where she was put together again, and her owners, Hackfeld & Co., held that as the import duty paid on the parts of the vessel exceeds the original cost of her, the vessel is an American vessel, built of German iron, and as such, qualified to hold a license as a lighter with an American register.

Collector of the Port Stackable, however, has ruled that as foreign-built vessels cannot be documented, and as the mere putting together of the parts of a vessel do not constitute building, the scow cannot obtain a permanent license to ply as a lighter in these waters. The collector has received instructions from Washington to allow the vessel to carry on her business of lighting until the owners of the vessel have been able to secure a decision from Congress, but the probability is that such a license will not be granted.

U. S. Vessel Ashore.

The United States distilling ship Iris has been aground on a reef near Ilolio for three days past. The United States cruiser New York and the gunboat Yorktown have gone to her assistance.

Examiner, Nov. 28.

G. N. WILCOX, President.  
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
T. MAY, Auditor.

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feed should not concern you  
as much as the quality, as  
poor feed is dear at any price.

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The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.  
The George E. Blake Steam Pump Co.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.</

**Hawaiian Gazette.**Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T. Second-class Matter.

1. SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

TUESDAY : : DECEMBER 19

Judge Little is a pretty good man when one comes to know him, but if he thinks the anti-Dole cabal here is serious in its attempts to boom him for Governor, he has let his faith in human nature crowd out his prudence.

It was hardly to be expected that Mrs. McKinley would long survive her husband. An invalid for many years, one whom the slightest strain during the public career of the late President was enough to prostrate, she was not fitted to cope with the tragedy which bereaved her. Now it is said the good woman is slowly but surely nearing her end. She will be the second victim of the anarchist Czolgoz.

Sorghum is being planted in larger areas than heretofore and if its use as a fodder plant becomes general there ought to be a distinct improvement in the quality of island milk. A cow fed on this saccharine growth gives more and better cream than one simply fed on meadow grass. People interested in growing sorghum can learn much that is worth knowing about it from J. D. Wilcox, who, at his place in Kailua, gets a perennial crop on a small plot, the sum total of which in tons is astounding.

Delegate Wilcox and the Home Rule party seem to be visibly at odds over the Chinese labor question. The party wants to prevent the re-introduction of Chinese here, mainly to spite the planters, but Mrs. Theresa Wilcox, her husband's mentor in politics, announces in her paper that she does not agree with her following. In her opinion the Chinese should come. Taking this in connection with the refusal of Delegate Wilcox at San Francisco to express his own views, it is highly probable that the Home Rule party will find itself turned down on occasion by its own leader.

The attempt to get white working-men into the Home Rule party does not seem to prosper. Unions largely composed of Home Rulers may formally join the party to which its majority membership belongs, but the American members are not likely to go with them to the polls. They are not anxious to fare as badly in the ranks as Senator Russell and Representative Esmelie did in the staff. Both these gentlemen were bullied, insulted and finally abandoned by their Home Rule associates in the Legislature for no other reasons than that they were boozes and had some sense. Is there any cause to suppose that white workingmen would get any better treatment while in less influential relations with the same people?

We hope the story is true that Frederick Warde will bring a company to Honolulu to play the legitimate drama. It is a long time since Shakespeare's heroines and heroines, adequately presented, trod the boards in Honolulu—perhaps as long ago as the far day when young Edwin Booth came here on his way to Australia and posted his own bills because his native helpers always ate the pot paste; he was given to do the work with. Warde has a fine repertory, which includes, besides the greater plays of Shakespeare, such absorbing dramas as Richelleau and Louis XI. We believe that Honolulu would rise to the occasion if Warde should come, not only for its own pleasure and instruction, but to encourage great actors to bring it great plays.

**ROOSEVELT'S HAWAIIAN POLICY.**

President Roosevelt, in marking out a strenuous American policy for these Islands, will hear no protests against any practical suggestion from the men who made it possible for Hawaii to have an American character. To become broadly and thoroughly American was the proposal of 1893 and the partial achievement of 1898. Hawaii got the flag, the constitution and prestige of the United States as the result of a campaign lasting nearly five years; and if there are other good things in store the sooner they come the more it will please the campaigners.

The President wants to encourage the small farmer here, meaning in particular, the American from the mainland; and to help bring him to these shores he proposes a change in the land laws of the Territory, making them conform in most essential ways to the land laws of the United States. If the means will achieve the end, we hope the work will prosper, for a white citizenship, busy, patriotic and in a voting majority, is always to be desired. To encourage the small farmer the colony laws were enacted, out of which came Wahalua and kindred associations, and in his inaugural address Governor Dole strongly urged measures which, if carried out, would help in reaching the chief end that the President seeks. There is no divergence as to objects between the Territory and the Federal Executive. The only open question is whether it will be necessary to destroy one great industry, the one upon which the bread and butter of every man in the Islands depends, for the sake of creating other industries. Cannot the large and the small proprietor live side by side, the one producing the staple which brings the revenues by which the Territory prospers and the other the ordinary food or the special products which the cane-growing hordes and the white people of the towns and cities must consume, or which may be exported?

President Roosevelt feels, as all know, that large estates tilted by head labor are not in accord with the best civilization. But as a practical statesman he cannot wish this country to beggar itself for the sake of a change. Land which grows sugar better than anything else should be used for sugar; land that grows ordinary staples better than it does sugar should be used for them and tilled by the small farmer. Between the two systems the structure of Americanism will set no strain. The great plantation of the South is American. So are the vast wheat and cattle ranges of the West and Southwest. Hawaii's sugar estates build up American fortunes, provide American home comforts and have made it worth the while of the United States to annex these Islands. So the patriotic issue does not apply except so far as it is suggested by the thought that the Territory which gets the largest possible revenue from its resources and spends it under the flag, is serving its nation well.

As for the small investor in land, let him come to Hawaii. The way is open now. He is always welcome. It is true that he would do better under the Territorial laws than he would under the Federal land system; for if the latter should apply, the people on the ground, including thousands of speculative native Hawaiians and citizens of Chinese and Portuguese blood, would rush in and get the land ahead of him. Now he has a chance. But we need not press this point here. When Hawaii is visited by the inevitable commission the whole truth will be seen, and then we are sure President Roosevelt will reach safe conclusions as to details and be as loyally supported here in working them out as he is in the furtherance of the general proposal that Hawaii should secure a distinctively American population.

**SUGAR BAG DECISION.**

According to unofficial information received by the mail of yesterday, the decision of the Board of General Appraisers at New York upholds the Collector of Customs here in the matter of the protest against his ruling upon what he termed an undervaluation of sugar bags. The decision of the board is that of one member to whom the matter was first referred for investigation, and the report is subject to review by the court of three members which will make the decision that of the board and may then be appealed only to the courts.

The protest was founded on the importation of bags into the Territory, the valuation being that which was placed in the body of the invoice. In the case upon which the appeal was made by Attorney Haywood for several clients, including such firms as Hackfeld & Co here, the price of the invoice was set out, but in the margin of the consular invoice was a notation by that official at the point of shipment of a higher rate. The collector held that the entry of the bags at the rate lower than the consular price was an under valuation and that there must be paid not only the duty upon the bags but the penalty which is double the rate. This made the amount of penalty something like \$20,000 for all the shipments which are included in the appeal.

It is understood that there will be an appeal for revision by the complete board, and if that goes against the importers there will be a test of the matter in the courts.

**FREE GOODS FROM PHILIPPINES.**

It may be that Congress will not hasten to pass any measures looking to a prohibitive or other tariff on Philippine goods imported to the United States. To stop the enormous outlay of money in the new possession is and has been for long time past a chief object of President's Congress and people. Military force has brought a certain degree of peace but it is one that requires an arms to maintain civil law is doing much but it remains true that the Filipinos are not contented. To make them contented and thereby pacifiable it seems necessary to show them that the people of the United States means in this project. People did not fight again those that are still making them rich. If the President can't agree to give preference to the Filipinos the majority of the people can be satisfied and now as he enters upon the year of his retirement we can but wish him a long and happy old age.

Now that the Anglican church in Hawaii has passed into the transition period which will end next April it is proper to concede to Bishop Willis such credit as is justly his for the works of charity mercy and scholarship that have gone on under his direction. It has failed to the Advertiser for nearly a quarter of a century to disagree with the Bishop in politics and upon large questions of church government and this journal has criticized him as freely as he has criticized those in church and civil authority with whom he has been at odds. But it has not all been criticism. Much that Bishop Willis has on the credit side of his public ledger entries concerning Iolani College, the Hospital for the Incurables etc. has been cordially acknowledged in these columns. The paper has also praised the Anglo-Saxon flock with which he is identified. But it has not all been criticism. 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# STILL SHORT OF PAIAI

## Schooner Fails to Land Supply at Molokai.

Affairs at the Molokai settlement occupied the attention of the Board of Health very largely at yesterday's postponed meeting. There were present Drs. Sloggett and Moore, and Messrs. Dole and Mott-Smith and Executive Officer Pratt.

Crookedness was hinted at by various members of the board when Superintendent Reynolds reported that the second consignment of paiai had again failed to reach the settlement, and a thorough investigation is likely to be made for failure to keep the contract. The schooner Walalua is carrying paiai for the settlement now, and it is charged that some members of her crew are interested in not allowing the landing of paiai at the settlement, and permitting it to spoil. Dr. Pratt stated that the government had already lost \$900 through the failure to deliver the paiai, not taking into account the extra ration of flour which was made necessary by that failure. Superintendent Reynolds' report on the matter, sent from Molokai, was as follows:

"I have to report that the paiai schooner has not arrived yet, and was not visible when we left Halawa Point at daybreak. I find that Saturday at noon she was abreast of the Molokai light with a fair wind; Sunday she was abreast of the settlement, and that is the last I can hear of her except that at Halawa I heard she was seen making towards Kahului yesterday. Of course, we will have two lots of stale paiai dumped here after having served out a ration of flour. I think there must be something crooked in working of the schooner, for I am told that with the prevailing wind of Saturday last she ought to have reached Kahului between Saturday night and Sunday morning."

### REPORT OF DR. OLIVER.

Dr. Oliver's report upon the conditions of the inmates of the Molokai settlement showed a fever to have been prevailing there which was seriously affecting some of the lepers. There were fourteen deaths during the month of November, including the supposed death by drowning of one of the inmates of the Baldwin Home, and the deaths of two infants. There were eight cases of chicken pox, and as three developed in one day, it was thought advisable to close the schools for a time. There was only one death from fever, and but one new case.

Dr. Oliver describes the fever as similar to the one epidemic in 1896 and 1897. Since the commencement of the epidemic in July last there were 132 cases, with 9 deaths. Several kokugas were also attacked, but their condition was not serious.

### OTHER MATTERS.

President Sloggett briefly reported upon negotiations in the slaughter house matter, but nothing definite has been decided.

The application of Elder W. H. Wadsworth, of the Church of Jesus Christ for permission to allow Elder Bellester to visit the settlement, was granted. There was some discussion over the matter of a temporary visit, as it is the custom for churchmen once in Molokai, to remain there, but this was waived, and a permit issued for three weeks. The Latter Day Saints are expecting to dedicate a chapel at Molokai, and for that reason the elder's presence is desired.

The board of examiners reported that Dr. Nagal had successfully passed the examination, and the treasurer was asked to issue the necessary certificate.

The appointment of Dr. Russel at Olao in place of Charles E. Blake, during his absence, was changed to take effect December 1st, as the latter had found it expedient to leave a month earlier than intended.

Dr. H. Wood, government physician at Walalua, Oahu, wrote to inquire if he had authority to stop the practice of Chinese, who put ducks in a large fish pond, and then sold the fish from the contaminated water. The matter was referred to Executive Officer Pratt for reply.

The sanitary inspector at Hilo reported that sanitary conditions were improving in that district, and the premises were in much better shape, the people obeying the laws made for the protection of health.

Secretary Charlock was instructed to advertise for bids for furnishing drugs to the Leper Settlement and Insane Asylum, and they appear in this issue.

Good milk and poor water are the most prominent features of the monthly report of E. C. Shorey, Food Commissioner, made to the Board of Health yesterday. He refers also to the examination of molasses, salt and lobster, and various other foodstuffs.

The report in part is as follows:

Honolulu, Dec. 3, 1901.

Dr. H. C. Sloggett,  
President Board of Health:  
Sir—I submit herewith a report of the work done in my department during the month of November, 1901.

The usual milk inspection has been carried on; and so far as the milk supply of Honolulu can be judged by the samples taken by the inspector it has been better in quality during the past month than at any time during the period I have been in charge of this work. Not only are there few names on the 'black list' but the average of samples passed as up-to or above standard has been high.

Samples found to be below standard, on analysis, the following figures:

Total Butter  
Solid Fat

Tavaroa ..... 11.1 2.7  
S. Nobriga ..... 11.0 3.0  
Nakatani ..... 10.8 2.8  
P. Martins ..... 10.6 2.7  
J. Matto ..... 10.6 3.1  
Private complaint ..... 4.7 1.6  
Private complaint ..... 11.1 2.0

Sample made basis of prosecution.

Total Butter  
Solid Fat

F. Correa ..... 10.75 3.0  
Case in District Court  
F. Correa, selling adulterated milk, fined \$2.

Case in Circuit Court  
A. Doak, selling adulterated milk, appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

Appeal withdrawn: Tong Chong-Tai, selling decomposed sausages; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Nolle prosequi entered.

A sample of water used by a pol maker in Kailua was examined and found to give, on analysis, the following figures:

	Parts per million
Total solids	150,000
Chlorine	30,000
Free ammonia	0.42
Alumininoid ammonia	0.52
Nitrates	1,500
Nitrites, trace	Required oxygen, 5,500

This water was taken from an open ditch in a taro patch, and carries in suspension considerable organic matter, so that an analysis was hardly necessary to determine its character, which I consider bad.

This water, in addition to being used for making poi, is used for drinking, etc., by a large number of people residing in that district, and while the fact that these people use it apparently without harm, would prevent its being condemned, the fact remains that this water is exposed to infection, both from animals and human habitations for a considerable distance above the point where the sample was taken, and a single case of an infectious disease in the upper part of the valley would be a menace to a considerable portion of the community.

Eleven samples of syrup and molasses partially reported on before were examined for the presence of bleaching agents, and such found in one sample only.

"Pelican" Open Kettle Louisiana Molasses," obtained from Chun Yung, Fishmarket, was found to contain an undue amount of sulphuric acid present as a sulphate. The amount of sulphuric acid present was 0.74 per cent of the weight of the molasses.

A sample of Hawaiian salt, on partial analysis, gave the following figures:

Per cent.	
Sodium chloride (salt)	95.4
Lime	0.323
Magnesia	0.320
Sulphuric acid	0.692
Moisture, dirt and matter insoluble in water	3.168

The amount of other salts than common salt in it will be noted to be very small.

A sample of canned lobster labelled "Star Brand Picnic Lunch Lobster, Portland Packing Co." obtained from Wing Lee, Nuuanu St., was found to be in bad condition, decomposition having set in and the inner surface of the can corroded. The stock of this brand in this store, thirty cans, was condemned as unfit for food.

One sample each of powdered cantharides and extract of cantharides were examined; no adulteration found.

One sample of granulated sugar examined; no adulteration.

One sample of lard examined; no adulteration.

One sample of pills (proprietary) examined; no adulteration.

Respectfully,

(Signed) E. C. SHOREY,  
Food Commissioner.

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Britons are capturing many Boers. Rio de Janeiro is again afflicted by bubonic plague.

Mary Pringle Mitchell, wife of "Ik Marvel," is dead.

Three thousand Boers may establish a colony in Chile.

Students attacked the German consulate at Warsaw.

Sir William McCormac, the noted British surgeon, is dead.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse will be divorced.

The Polish and anti-German agitation is annoying the German press.

"Queen Wilhelmina" and her consort are said to have been reconciled.

Senator Burrows has introduced a bill for the exclusion of anarchists.

All trace of friction between Vienna and St. Petersburg has disappeared.

Two negroes were killed at Montgomery, Ala., during a recent race riot.

Senator Lodge has introduced a bill for placing a tax on Philippine goods.

Capt. Richard R. Turner, keeper of Libby Prison during the Civil war, is dead.

The Cherokee national council has passed a bill giving the tribe \$10 per capita.

Captain Purry, of the Iowa, has withdrawn all United States forces from Panama.

The Judson powder plant, near Oakland, exploded on December 4th, killing 10.

James J. Hill may resign the presidency of the Great Northern Railway in favor of his son.

The lumber barge C. H. Wheeler was wrecked below Yaquima. One of the crew was drowned.

A Russian painter is to reproduce the battle of San Juan Hill with Roosevelt as a central figure.

Booker T. Washington made an address at Smith College, and was enthusiastically received.

The Sound steamer Clara was driven ashore by a gale at Alki Point. The passengers were saved.

Chile's reply to Argentine advances is indefinite. Argentina has bought an armored cruiser in Europe.

Three Holland submarine boats may be sold to Sweden. Two have gone to Japan, and several to Russia.

Most Rev. James Edward Weldon, Bishop of Calcutta, has been appointed Canon of Westminster Abbey.

Father-in-law Zimmermann has paid the Duke of Manchester's debts to celebrate the birth of his grandchild.

Philip F. Watts has been appointed director of naval construction, to succeed Sir William Henry White, deceased.

The British ship Nelson is reported to have been lost with her crew of twenty-eight men off the Columbia bar.

The French Minister of Marine, who abolished Good Friday ceremonies in the navy, has been petitioned to restore them.

Congress will investigate the election of a Congressman in Louisiana, and thus bring up the validity of the amendments to constitutions in the South.

Count de Toulouse Lautrec was arrested in New York on telegraphic advice from Toronto, for passing bogus checks.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times denies the stories of discord between Queen Wilhelmina and her husband.

Two policemen and two miners were seriously wounded during a strike at Rich Hill, Mo. The militia has been called out.

The Schley court of inquiry has nearly finished its work, and a vindication on most points for Schley is said to be the result.

C. W. Morse, of New York, is in control of the National Hide and Leather Bank, making the eighth bank he has secured.

A complaint has been made to the British government of ill treatment of

an English sailor at the hands of Colombian soldiers.

John D. Rockefeller has offered Bryn Mawr College a gift of \$230,000 for the erection of an electric light plant and a dormitory building.

A Naval correspondent says the Boer generals would have thrown up the sponge long ago, but for the loyalty of Cape rebels to the Boer cause.

Paul R. Schilling, the American vice consul at Zittau, Germany, who was arrested by mistake, complains of his treatment by the German authorities.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to London was the cause of a great popular ovation. They were received at the Guildhall by the city officials.

The Japanese press does not believe that anything will come in the way of an entente cordiale between Japan and Russia owing to the Marquis Ito's visit to St. Petersburg.

Frank Dymoke, hereditary champion of England, who will be a unique figure at the coronation, has demanded the restoration of the baronetcy once held by his father.

The Turkish garrison at Mecca suffered from lack of pay. Money was sent from Constantinople, whereupon Turkish women pensioners demanded their pay and made a scene in the precincts of the Porte.

Senator Hoar has introduced a bill for the protection of the President.

A flood of Chinese exclusion bills have been introduced in the Senate.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian high commissioner, is seriously ill.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is planning improvements that will cost fully \$50,000,000.

The Salt Lake Railroad has been given a franchise for wharves on San Pedro bay.

Twenty shoe factories in Cincinnati have declared independence of labor organizations.

A heavy storm on Puget Sound did much damage to shipping and property at Seattle.

It is believed that the war revenue taxes will not be reduced for a long time to come.

Prussia has ordered discontinuance of use of American oils on the railways, except in lamps.

Citizens of Santa Cruz have offered Laveaga Heights to the United States for a military camp.

A severe storm has been raging off the Portland and Washington coast, doing much damage.

An eight-year-old girl, by signalling, saved a train from possible destruction near Greenville, Iowa.

John S. Sampson, of Los Angeles, a restaurant cook, shot and killed his wife because of jealousy.

Richard Croker is said to be preparing to retire, as he will not live in New York the year round.

A blizzard swept over the Atlantic coast and New York and New England had a heavy fall of snow.

China is said to be looking for an ally to assist her in opposing the Russian demand for Manchuria.

A coal train was badly smashed in a wreck near South Wellington, British Columbia. No one was killed.

The son of Prince Tuan, head of the Boxer faction, has been deposed as heir apparent to the Chinese throne.

A bill has been introduced for an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for a new custom house for San Francisco.

It is believed the death list in the San Francisco ferry accident will reach six, as three persons are missing.

The Colombian rebellion is almost at an end, and United States marines have been withdrawn from Colon.

A test is being made at Baltimore of the alleged value of poultices of violet leaves as a cure for cancer.

Starr C. Pardee, formerly an insurance agent, has been arrested in San Francisco for passing worthless checks.

Two German boys, bound from Hamburg to San Francisco, are believed to have been killed in the Wabash wreck.

The bark Highland Light, of San Francisco, founded eighty miles off Hesquet, on the Vancouver Island coast.

Official investigation shows that 500,000 workmen, or 4 per cent of the artisans of the empire, are idle in Germany.

James Hopper, the California's assistant football coach, has accepted an appointment as a teacher in the Philippines.

Prisoners charged with burglary, escaped from the Colton, Cal., jail and destroyed the structure by fire before escaping.

Charles Clark, who burned several barns and their contents at Stockton, Cal., was sentenced to twenty years at Folsom prison.

Buck Guy, the San Francisco Chinese gambler, whose life was threatened by hatcher men, has purchased security for \$250.

John D. Rockefeller Jr., who recently married the daughter of Senator Aldrich, has come out as a leader of New York social life.

Property of Senator Jones, of Nevada, was attached for \$300, due on an unpaid note, but the note was paid and property released.

Charles E. Fitcham, teller of the First National Bank of Ballston, N. Y., was short \$100,000 in his accounts, and the bank had to be closed.

# HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL

(Special to the Advertiser.)

ticulars.

**W**ASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—With Thanksgiving Day ushered in at the Federal Capital by a snow-storm scores of politicians and statesmen arrived to find Pennsylvania avenue wet and slushy. The great bulk of the membership is not expected, however, for a day or two yet, not until the party caucuses set for Saturday, Nov. 30. Many from the Pacific Coast, and many from the Mississippi valley, who have been on a long jaunt in the Philippines and came back by way of Honolulu, are now on their way across the continent. Some will not arrive before the gavels fall in Senate and House Monday, Dec. 2.

Delegate Wilcox reached San Francisco some days ago, and it is said at his house, 2016 R street, N. W., that he will probably reach Washington on Saturday next. More of his plans are undoubtedly known in Hawaii at this time than in this country. None of the Congressmen, who are likely to be influenced in territorial matters, has yet arrived, and it is impossible to tell much about the sentiment as to matters affecting Hawaii. It is expected here that Col. Sam Parker of Hawaii will be in town again the second week of December. With him, so it is said, will be Mr. T. McCrosson of San Francisco, an engineer, who is familiar with the problems of irrigation on Kohala, where leases of government land are much desired for long terms.

The mails have brought to the Interior Department almost nothing of late regarding governmental matters. Naturally many things, that would have been sent, are held up because of the arrival soon of men from the Islands who in present their cases in person. No brief has been received from Secretary Coover in the controversy over the form of deed for public lands, hitherto mentioned in these letters.

**THE ALBATROSS.**

The United States Fish Commission Steamer, Albatross, will sail a little later for her work in the Hawaiian Islands than was at first expected. The original date fixed for the sailing from San Francisco was Dec. 1. Dr. B. W. Evermann, the fish expert, who was in Hawaii last summer, stated yesterday that the plans for the expedition are now complete. The Albatross, said he, will start for the Hawaiian Islands January 1, leaving the Pacific Coast on that date. She will devote at least six months to the investigation of the channels among the islands and to locating the extent of various fishing banks and shallow waters. She will also be engaged in water dredging near as many of the islands as possible and will visit Laysan Island, Bird Island and other small islands northwest of Kauai.

The naturalists on board, who conduct the investigation, continued Dr. Evermann, will be under the direction as was the case last summer, of President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University and of myself in a general way, but Dr. Charles H. Gilbert, professor of zoology in the Stanford university, will be in immediate charge of the party, assisted by Mr. C. C. Hunting, professor of zoology in Iowa University, Prof. John C. Snyder and Mr. Walter K. Fisher, both of Stanford University.

It is our belief that this will be the most important ichthyological expedition the Albatross ever entered upon. The feeling is that at the end of the cruise we shall have a good understanding of the marine resources of the Hawaiian Islands. Every effort will be made by the naturalists in charge of the expedition to collect not only fishes, mollusks and crustaceans, but every thing that grows in the water.

Dr. Evermann has his preliminary report, which is to be submitted to Congress with recommendations for legislation touching the fishes of Hawaii, all but completed. It covers 125 typewritten pages. Probably something of its character and something about the recommendations can be forwarded by the next mail or by a mail early in December.

The annual report of Third Assistant Postmaster-General E. C. Madden states that the introduction of the domestic registry service into Hawaii resulted in an increase in the business in Hawaii during the last fiscal year of 38,258 letters.

The Postoffice Department announces that R. C. Stackable has been designated as a member of the Civil Service Board for Hawaii.

**CHFAP LABOR QUESTION**

Mr. B. F. Dillingham of Honolulu, who has been here in Washington looking after the interest of sugar planters in the Islands, has written to several members of Congress and Senators, asking their co-operation in allowing certain classes of cheap labor to be brought into Hawaii for service on the plantations. Representative J. C. Needham of Modesto, Calif., who was the first of the California delegation to arrive in Washington for the session of Congress and who called at the White House Nov. 20 to learn something of the President's attitude towards the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law, stated that he had received one of these letters. He is outspoken against allowing the Hawaiians any special privileges as to the importation of laborers.

The sugar planters of Hawaii say they must stand under the same conditions that apply here in the States. We are already menaced by the importation of numerous Japanese. These laborers have been going into Hawaii by thousands and I would in fact favor an exclusion act against them as well as against the Chinese. But it is impractical now to attempt such legislation and we shall have to be content with keeping up the barriers against the Chinese. Our treaty relations with Japan and the amicable relations between the two countries forbid the agitation of that matter now. I have been pleased, however, at the attitude the President is taking. He favors the re-enactment of the present law and also increasing its efficiency in certain par-

member of the former Cuban delegation on economic affairs, which visited Washington last winter.

After stating in a general way the economic situation in the island, the petition asks for a number of reductions in the American tariff on Cuban products. The petition goes on to say that the economical situation in which the island of Cuba is placed is such that the remedies above expressed admit of no delay. It concludes as follows:

"We therefore respectfully entreat you, either by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in you, or by requesting Congress in your first message to grant you the necessary authority to immediately establish ample commercial privileges between the United States—the almost exclusive market for our products—and Cuba, based on the foregoing petition, as a measure of urgent necessity and indispensable for the salvation of the island."

The Cubans have no intention of resting on their oars. They will keep representatives in the national capital all this winter to press their cause before Congress, and to furnish any information on the subject of tariff that may be required of them. The forces against them are very strong, including the beet sugar growers, the Louisiana cane growers and tobacco interests of the country generally, not to mention the Florida people, who fear least the next thing may be lower duties on fruits from Cuba.

The Cubans will be aided much in their cause by the recommendations in the president's message that the tariff on Cuban sugar be reduced in return for trade concessions. While at this writing the exact language of the message, which will not be made public till next Tuesday, is not known, the president has stated to several callers that that was what he intended to recommend. He also intends to recommend the reduction of duty on sugar from the Philippines, so that the product from those islands as well as from Cuba, will be something on a par with the sugar from Hawaii. The sugar trust will, of course, earnestly work for the embodiment of that recommendation into law. The struggle will be vigorous. It would be almost folly at this stage to attempt to forecast the result.

**KAHN STANDS WITH NEEDHAM.**

Representative Julius Kahn of San Francisco, who spent much of the summer in China, Japan and the Philippines, reached here a few days ago. He visited the White House Nov. 27, and as he left declared his firm conviction that Hawaiian sugar planters would not be allowed to bring in Chinese or other laborers that were excluded from the States.

"I was the author of the provision in the organic act for the Territory," said Mr. Kahn, "which forbids the bringing of Chinese now in Hawaii into the United States. The Attorney General told me he believed it was legal at the time. But at best we cannot prevent some of them from coming in, and I would insist, just as my colleague, Mr. Needham, does, on letting the Hawaiian people stand on the same conditions that people here in the States have to stand on."

**REVENUES FROM HAWAII.**

Hawaii is doing a little in the manufacture of cigars, as shown by the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, recently made public. There are two factories in the Territory, and they used during the year 4,002 pounds of tobacco, which was worked into 7,700 cigars, weighing more than three pounds to the thousand. No plug tobacco was manufactured in the Territory.

The number of gallons of spirits rectified in the Territory of Hawaii during the last fiscal year was 11,327.74 gallons.

The Territory has no regular distilleries. Besides the quantity rectified, as

already stated, there was dumped for rectification 10,223 gallons. This makes a total of 21,761 gallons of spirits gauged during the year. The production of fermented liquors in the Territory during the year aggregated 1,631 barrels.

The aggregate collections from internal revenue in Hawaii for the fiscal year were \$102,182.3. The number of different kinds of special tax payers were 592, as follows: Rectifiers, 2; retail liquor dealers, 39; wholesale liquor dealers, 62;

dealers in leaf tobacco, 11; dealers in manufactured tobacco, 14; manufacturers of cigars, 2; brewers, 3; retail dealers in malt liquors, 3; retail dealers in oleomargarine, 1; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, 2;

bakers, 8; billiard tables and bowling alleys, 40; brokers in stocks and bonds, 21; commercial, 9; custom house brokers, 12; pawn brokers, 1; proprietors of exhibitions not otherwise provided for; proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls, 4.

The salaries of collectors of internal revenue are regulated by law according to the amount collected, ranging all the way from \$2,000 a year to \$1,500 a year, the latter figure being the highest amount paid. From the collections in Hawaii last year the salary of the collector there is \$2,625 annually. Of the total collected during the fiscal year, \$9,651.50 was collected by R. M. Fitch, deputy in charge, \$5,151.21 by William Haywood, \$2,373.96 by William F. C. Hasson, acting collector, and \$3,990.95 by Roy H. Chamberlain. These sums make up the total of \$102,182.3.

ERNEST C. WALKER.

**THE WORLD'S NEWS.**

CANTON, Ohio, November 30.—The friends of Mrs. McKinley are gravely concerned for her. She is believed to be wasting away and her mental attitude is that she is only waiting the summons to join her husband. The widow of the lamented President, excepting short drives, remains at home in the little wooden house on North Market street, made famous by the pilgrimages of thousands of voters who avowed fealty to McKinley in 1896 and again in 1900, and which has entertained many of the best-known statesmen of the nation.

To Mrs. McKinley life is but a void.

She expressed to Dr. Marsteller, her pastor and loving friend, shortly after the President's funeral a desire to die and join her husband.

This desire she still has. She talks but little to her friends but sits at home and spends much time weeping, as she thinks of him who was for many years her stay and comforter. Mrs. McKinley is constantly attended by her sister, Mrs. M. C. Barber, who has given up her usual home duties and devoted all her time and energy to making life as pleasant as possible for Mrs. McKinley.

AMSTERDAM, December 1.—The statement that Queen Wilhelmina will apply for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and impropper behavior on the part of the Prince Consort. Public sentiment is intensely with the Queen. Last night a biography picture of Wilhelmina which was displayed at the Carré theater was tumultuously cheered, while one of the Prince Consort was loudly hissed.

A letter received from a well-informed Hague correspondent states that there is no longer any doubt that the Queen's illness is due to her consort's treatment. A personal friend of Major Van Tets, adjutant of the royal household, says Van Tets had the courage to interfere once when the consort had actually struck the Queen. This led to a duel in which Van Tets was dangerously wounded in the stomach and now lies at death's door.

NEW YORK, November 29.—A cable to the Evening Journal from Amsterdam says: Sensational stories of a royal scandal are again current. It is learned from an intimate court source that it is not improbable that Queen Wilhelmina will apply for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and impropper behavior on the part of the Prince Consort. Public sentiment is intensely with the Queen. Last night a biography picture of Wilhelmina which was displayed at the Carré theater was tumultuously cheered, while one of the Prince Consort was loudly hissed.

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AMSTERDAM, December 1.—The

statement that Queen Wilhelmina's

all-de-camp, Major Von Tets is suffer-

ing from peritonitis, the result of a

wound received in a duel fought with

the consort, Prince Henry, is confirmed.

The assertion that Queen Wilhelmina's recent illness was caused by a

premature birth is also confirmed.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The

President today appointed Thomas B.

Ferguson Governor of Oklahoma, vice

William M. Jenkins, removed. In tak-

ing this action the President attached

to the papers the following memoran-

dum:

MEDICINE LAKE, Kan. November 21.—David K. Nation was today granted

a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Carrie

Nation, "the joint smasher." The

delegation consisted of Francisco Garza, president of the General Society of Mechanics and Bu-

iness Men of Cuba; Miguel Mendez El

mero Duran, La Franca, Gustav

Brock, Dimiceli Velasco, Juan Pedro and

Alfonso Pecan. The delegation was ac-

companied by State Senator Frank B.

Perez, the American counsel of the Gen-

eral Society, Ontario Davis, the secretary

of the delegation, and L. V. de Abad, a

member of the Cuban delegation.

TO GET RID OF A TROUBLESOME

CORN.

Firr soak it in warm water to soften

it, then pare it down as closely as pos-

sible without drawing the blood and

apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice

daily; rubbing vigorously for five min-

utes at each application. A corn plas-

ter should be worn for a few days, to

protect it from the shoe. As a general

liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness

and rheumatism, Pain Balm is une-

qualed. For sale by all druggists and

dealers Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,

agents for Hawaii.

drawn by her husband. Nation, in support of his petition for divorce, cited a letter from his wife in which she had denounced him as a "hell-hound hypocrite." He charged that she did not at the hearing.

NEW YORK, November 26.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: Senator Millard of Nebraska said today that he thought W. J. Bryan would be offered the Democratic nomination for Governor of Nebraska next year, and that he would accept. He also thought Mr. Bryan would be beaten.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—According to Diver Sorenson, who has been searching for the hull of the Rio Janeiro ever since that ill-fated Pacific steamer sank so mysteriously on Washington's birthday this year, the wreck is located. This claim has been advanced before by the numberless searchers and the three or four companies formed to save the vessel, but Sorenson is the first man to make the positive claim that he has stood on the sunken deck and made a convincing examination. The dive by which, he asserts, he made his belief a certainty, was made on November 10th. At that time he was down about ten minutes and claims to have swum around the hull through a hole in the deck and was prevented by the turn of the strong current, which swept him away.

The location upon which Sorenson has been working is about a half a mile due west of the reef at Fort Point, upon which the Rio struck, and on the edge of the deep channel. The wreck, according to Sorenson, lies with the bow pointing toward Lime point and the stern toward Cliff House. The bow is in twenty-five fathoms of water and the stern in twenty-three fathoms. It is about a quarter of a mile from the spot where the Whitelaw Company is working, and something like a half mile from the spot where the company which works by spirit control is feeling for a location.

DATED Lihue, Kauai, November 6, 1901.

HARRY D. WISHARD,

Clerk.

2333—Nov. 15, 22, 28; Dec. 6, 13, 20.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Union Mill Company, held at the company's office in Kohala, November 21, 1901, at 3 p. m., the following officers were elected, to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Mr. James Renton. Vice President, Mr. H. H. Renton. Treasurer, Mr. F. M. Swany. Secretary, Mr. H. H. Renton. Auditor, Mr. T. R. Keyworth.

H. H. RENTON, Secretary.

2337—Nov. 29; Dec. 6, 13.

**Auction Sale of Delinquent Sugar Stock.**

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at my sales-room, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olas Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the seventeenth assessment, delinquent November 20th, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

Certificates Name. Shares.

183 Joe Keakilaia ..... 5

212 R. N. Filler ..... 5

230 J. L. Wheeler Jr. ..... 25

294 Willie Wright ..... 18



# HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL

(Special to the Advertiser.)

**W**ASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—With Thanksgiving Day ushered in at the Federal Capital by a snow-storm scores of politicians and statesmen arrived to find Pennsylvania avenue wet and slushy. The great bulk of the membership is not expected, however, for a day or two yet, not until the party caucuses set for Saturday, Nov. 30. Many from the Pacific Coast and many from the Mississippi valley, who have been on a long jaunt in the Philippines and came back by way of Honolulu, are now on their way across the continent. Some will not arrive before the gavels fall in Senate and House Monday, Dec. 2.

Delegate Wilcox reached San Francisco some days ago, and it is said at his house, 2016 R street, N. W., that he will probably reach Washington by Saturday next. More of his plans are undoubtedly known in Hawaii at this time than in this country. None of the Congressmen, who are likely to be influenced in territorial matters, has yet arrived, and it is impossible to tell much about the sentiment as to matters affecting Hawaii. It is expected here that Col. Sam Parker of Hawaii will be in town again the second week of December. With him, so it is said, will be Mr. T. McCrosson of San Francisco, an engineer, who is familiar with the problems of irrigation on Kohala, where leases of government land are much desired for long terms.

The mails have brought to the Interior Department almost nothing of late regarding governmental matters. Naturally many things, that would have been sent, are held up because of the arrival soon of men from the Islands who will present their cases in person. No brief has been received from Secretary Cooper in the controversy over the form of deed for public lands, hitherto mentioned in these letters.

**THE ALBATROSS.**

The United States Fish Commission Steamer, Albatross, will sail a little later for her work in the Hawaiian Islands than was at first expected. The original date fixed for the sailing from San Francisco was Dec. 1. Dr. B. W. Evermann, the fish expert, who was in Hawaii last summer, stated yesterday that the plans for the expedition are now complete. The Albatross, said he, will start for the Hawaiian Islands January 1, leaving the Pacific Coast on that date. She will devote at least six months to the investigation of the channels among the islands and to locating the extent of various fishing banks and shallow waters. She will also be engaged in water dredging near as many of the islands as possible and will visit Laysan Island, Bird Island and other small islands northwest of Kauai.

The naturalists on board, who conduct the investigation, continued Dr. Evermann, will be under the direction, as was the case last summer, of President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University and of myself in a general way, but Dr. Charles E. Gilbert, professor of zoology in the Stanford university, will be in immediate charge of the party, assisted by Mr. C. C. Hutton, professor of zoology in Iowa University, Prof. John C. Snyder and Mr. Walter K. Fisher, both of Stanford University.

It is our belief that this will be the most important ichthyological expedition the Albatross ever entered upon. The feeling is that at the end of the cruise we shall have a good understanding of the marine resources of the Hawaiian Islands. Every effort will be made by the naturalists in charge of the expedition to collect not only fishes, mollusks and crustaceans, but everything also that grows in the water.

Dr. Evermann has his preliminary report, which is to be submitted to Congress with recommendations for legislation touching the fishes of Hawaii, all but completed. It covers 125 typewritten pages. Probably something of its character and something about the recommendations can be forwarded by the next mail or by a mail early in December.

The annual report of Third Assistant Postmaster-General E. C. Madden states that the introduction of the domestic registry service into Hawaii resulted in an increase in the business in Hawaii during the last fiscal year of 38,255 letters.

The Postoffice Department announces that R. C. Stackable has been designated as a member of the Civil Service Board for Hawaii.

**CHFAP LABOR QUESTION.**

Mr. B. F. Dillingham of Honolulu, who has been here in Washington looking after the interest of sugar planters in the Islands, has written to several members of Congress and Senators, asking their co-operation in allowing certain classes of cheap labor to be brought into Hawaii for service on the plantations. Representative J. C. Needham of Modesto, Calif., who was the first of the California delegation to arrive in Washington for the session of Congress, and who called at the White House Nov. 21, to learn something of the President's attitude towards the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law, stated that he had received one of those letters. He is outspoken against allowing the Hawaiians any special privileges as to the importation of labor.

The sugar planters of Hawaii said he must stand under the same conditions that apply here in the States. We are already menaced by the importation of numerous Japanese. These laborers have been going into Hawaii, but their ranks and I would in fact favor an exclusion act against them as well as against the Chinese. But it is impractical now to attempt such legislation and we shall have to be content with keeping up the barriers against the Chinese. Our trade relations with Japan and the amicable relations between the two countries forbid the agitation of that matter now. I have been pleased, however, at the attitude the President is taking. He favors the re-enactment of the present law and also increasing its efficiency in certain par-

member of the former Cuban delegation on economic affairs, which visited Washington last winter.

After stating in a general way the economic situation in the island, the petition asks for a number of reductions in the American tariff on Cuban products. The petition goes on to say that the economical situation in which the Island of Cuba is placed is such that the remedies above expressed admit of no delay. It concludes as follows:

"We therefore respectfully entreat you, either by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in you, or by requesting Congress in your first message to grant you the necessary authority to immediately establish ample commercial privileges between the United States—the almost exclusive market for our products—and Cuba, based on the foregoing petition, as a measure of urgent necessity and indispensable for the salvation of the Island."

The Cubans have no intention of resting on their oars. They will keep representatives in the national capital all this winter to press their cause before Congress, and to furnish any information on the subject of tariff that may be required of them. The forces against them are very strong, including the beer, sugar growers, the Louisiana cane growers and tobacco interests of the country generally, not to mention the Florida sugar planters, who fear lest the next thing may be lower duties on fruits from Cuba.

The Cubans will be added much in their cause by the recommendations in the president's message that the tariff on Cuban sugar be reduced in return for trade concessions. While at this writing the exact language of the message, which will not be made public till next Tuesday, is not known, the president has stated to several callers that that was what he intended to recommend. He also intends to recommend the reduction of duty on sugar from the Philippines, so that the product from those Islands as well as from Cuba, will be something of a par with the sugar from Hawaii. The sugar trust will, of course, earnestly work for the embodiment of that recommendation into law. The struggle will be vigorous. It will be almost folly at this stage to attempt to forecast the result.

"The merchandise in question consists of various vegetables which were assessed under the provisions of paragraph 241 of the act of July 24, 1897, at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem, as prepared vegetables. The importer claims that said merchandise is properly dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 257, as vegetables in their natural state.

"The condition and character of these vegetables are shown in the statement contained in one of the protests, which describes them as:

"Warlina, the stem of the taro plant, cut open and dried in the sun, and the renkon or lotus, the bulb of the water lily, cut, washed and dried in the sun. An inspection of the samples shows that all of the merchandise covered by the protests is of similar character and similarly prepared. In G. A. 4290 this Board, in passing upon the question whether beets which had been sliced and dried were vegetables prepared, said:

"While the goods in question are certainly very rudely prepared, we are of the opinion that the process of slicing has advanced the beets beyond the condition of vegetables in their natural state, and we find they are prepared vegetables."

This decision was affirmed in the case of Petry vs. United States, 99 Fed. Rep. 261. There are two provisions covering vegetables. One provides the vegetables in their natural state and the other provides for vegetables prepared or in other than their natural state. When vegetables are cut up and subjected to a process of washing and drying, they are certainly no longer in their natural state, but have been taken out of it by a process of preparation. When prepared they no longer belong in paragraph 257, and at once fall within paragraph 241.

"We find that the goods are vegetables prepared, and accordingly overrule the protest and affirm the decisions of the collector."

**HAWAIIAN FIRMS AFFECTED.** An important tariff case, affecting four sugar firms in Hawaii, has just been decided adversely to them in New York by Appraiser Jewell and Mr. William Haywood, the agent of the sugar planters in this city, is preparing a protest that will send the case before the full board of appraisers. The firms affected are Hackfeld & Co., Irwin & Co., Alexander & Baldwin and Grindbaum & Co. The controversy has been over duty on bags in which sugar is packed. The Hawaiian firms entered them at a valuation the same as the cost price some year or so ago, following the law that has always prevailed in Hawaii. However, in the last year the price of bags has increased 40 per cent or 50 per cent, and he was of the United States specifically declare that the valuation must be the market price at the time the articles are entered. The difference in the amount of duty is not very much, but unfortunately for the Hawaiian firms, a heavy penalty is inflicted for violating the law. Furthermore, Congress provided that the board of appraisers should not take any cognizance of the equities in such cases.

Accordingly, it looks rather unfavorable for the firms involved in the controversy, although the penalties, while they might seem large, will by no means prove a setback to the firms if they have to pay them.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, who have been staying with friends in Baltimore, were in Washington Nov. 25, and enjoyed a fine drive about the city. They were planning to leave Baltimore Nov. 27 for the Pacific coast.

Mr. William Haywood has been laid up with the grip for some days, since he returned from New York, where there was a hearing on the sugar bags case, above referred to. He has given up his office in the Corcoran building, near the Treasury Department, which he maintained last winter, and will hereafter keep his office at his residence, 1121 I Street, N. W., as he finds on the whole that is more convenient.

**ERNEST G. WILKER.**

# CONGRESS MUST BE INFORMED

Hawaiians Want an  
Investigation  
Ordered.

**H**AWAIIANS who have read and considered the message of the President see in the reference to Hawaii an indication that there will be a thorough investigation of the land conditions. The consensus is that Congress will not go the length of changing the system of land tenure and settlement here without first becoming thoroughly acquainted with the methods which govern the public domain.

"It has always been the hope of the local government that there should be drawn to the Islands small farmers," said Mr. W. O. Smith yesterday, "and the laws were framed to make this possible. In the leases which have been made in recent years there is a clause which permits the taking over by the government of such lands as may be useful for homesteads and this very interest shown in the securing of farmers has been the rule which has governed the entire policy of the government. We all hope to see the day when the small farmers will have market for their output to the extent that the lands of the Territory which are available for the cultivation of varied crops will be filled with home-makers."

"Personally I do not see that there will be such a consummation for many years. There will be a great future for small farming when the time comes that through rapid service it will be possible to send various kinds of fruits and vegetables to California during the season when the crops there are not in the market. Then, too, the time is not far distant when through the increased business of this port there will be a constant market here for the output of the farms, which will enable the farmers to secure a remunerative return upon their investment and for their labor."

"None of us want to see this country become an Oriental district. It was partially my fear that this would result that made me an annexationist, though for many years I doubted the wisdom of that policy. We want good citizenship and when the time comes that the small farmer will be able to maintain his family and educate his children from the products of his farm, the people of the Territory will welcome the day."

"In my opinion there is a lack of complete understanding of conditions upon the part of the President," said Mr. E. D. Tenney of Castile & Cooke yesterday, "and I am hopeful that there will be nothing done until there has been a careful examination of the lands and the system under which they are held and distributed. Should this be done there will be such adaptations of the system which is in force in the rest of the United States as will give to this country the alterations which are necessary to properly protect the industries and the people as well. There are conditions here which obtain in no other State or Territory, and these should be considered by a commission before there is legislation which would affect the lands."

"The physical conformation of the islands would render impossible the direct application of the homestead laws. There would be lands which would be as useless as a quarter-section in the Nevada desert or upon the top of the Rocky mountains. For instance, a Ku-leana in the middle of a great plantation would be worth not a dollar an acre, unless there was an agreement which would provide for the water for its cultivation. A quarter section in Ewa plantation alone would not be worth settling upon by a farmer, unless he had perhaps \$200,000 to put down a pumping plant for the securing of water for the irrigation of his crop."

"As to the working of Anglo-Saxons in the cane fields the Ewa plantation once made an experiment and had a number of families sent out upon the lands, which were carefully selected, and the people were given every advantage that we could think of in the way of quarters and conditions. I believe there was only one family which staid upon the plantation until the completion of the crop. It was a costly experiment for the estate, but it was made with the idea that there could be found plenty of white men who would undertake the cultivation of the cane, and had the first colony been a successful one then we would have been able to get all the men we wanted, for the farmers who came down were from a country where there had been droughts which had prevented a crop for many years. The experiment was a complete failure and we are convinced that white men, though they can, will not cultivate cane. Withdraw cheap labor from the cane fields and in ten years the territory will not have a population of 50,000 people."

"As to small farming there is not enough of a market, the transportation facilities are not such as would permit of such free movement of goods between the islands as to make the market stable. It would be a case of the selling of one's product to a neighbor. The tenure of land should not be disturbed until there has been a careful investigation of the conditions here, and then there would be resultant legislation which would be safe and healthful. Any radical legislation now would mean much loss to every interest here and would work no benefit in the end."

Mr. W. M. Giffard, chairman of the fire claims commission, was an outgoing passenger on the Sonoma yesterday.

## CONSUL CANAVARRO HONORED BY ADVANCE TO FIRST RANK

**C**ONSUL A. DE SOUZA CANAVARRO, representative here of the Kingdom of Portugal, has been honored by his government, and is now one of the first rank officers of the foreign office. This promotion came to the well known consul recently, when through a vacancy caused by the death of one of the seven first rank officials, the minister of foreign affairs advanced him to the place. The action of the government in thus showing appreciation of the work here of the consul, has met with the most hearty approval on the part of the members of the local colony, and the greeting which is given to the consul upon his return will be all the more hearty.

The news of his advancement was conveyed to his friends here in a letter written by Senhor Canavarro to Mr. W. M. Giffard, of W. G. Irwin & Co., and has been the subject of much favorable comment by all those to whom the information has been communicated. In his letter Senhor Canavarro says he has been spending the fall months in visiting his friends in the districts outside the city, and his return to Lisbon was made about the first of November. He was in excellent health, as he had been improving ever since he landed upon his home soil. He was then preparing for his return to his post, and expected to leave for this city about the first of the year, as he planned to spend the winter in relatives in Lisbon.

He continued, "The conditions here," he said, "are so different from those which exist in the other parts of the United States that a commission of experts should be sent here to look into the lands and the conditions which surround them, and we would then know that Congress would have the case before it with knowledge of what are the relations of the various holdings of land. It is not a new thing to have the question of small farming come up. We have heard this before and always the people here have been ready to take their stand for the bringing in of the farmers. But there has ever been a failure. As it is there are none but Orientals and Portuguese as a rule who have anything to show for their work upon farms."

"The great interest upon which the Islands depends is sugar. The wealth for all classes comes from this business, and a blow at it would be felt by every resident of the Territory. The time may come when the small farmer would be a success here, but past experiments have not shown that there is much to be hoped from the cultivation of small plots. I believe that it would be impossible for one who has never seen the Islands but who has become familiar only with conditions in the temperate climates to thoroughly estimate the conditions here, and for that reason I would favor a scientific commission before any action is taken."

Mr. J. A. McCandless said that he was of opinion that there would be a thorough investigation of local conditions before there was any action by Congress, and he did not interpret the paragraph of the President's message as indicating that a complete adaptation of the land laws would be advisable. He said that there had been so many experiments of small farmers that the question could be considered now without any feeling at all. He thought that the fact that there had been such great success attending the cultivation of sugar, should weigh before there was any attempt to make it impossible to carry on the system.

Mr. Faxon Bishop of Brewer & Co. said he was of opinion that more expert information would be sought before there was any alteration of the laws which govern the lands and that the Congress would surely secure a preliminary to taking any action at all.

Mr. J. F. Brown, formerly Commissioner of Public Lands, said that he was in accord with much that was in the message of the President. Speaking of the matter he continued, "The ends which the President wishes to see accomplished are those which we have striven for here. All of the land laws under which the domain is now administered are founded upon the one idea of making an opening for settlers who will find homes. The difficulty is that the people in the East do not understand just what conditions exist here. The Hawaiians are not farmers upon a large scale and the only people here who now make a good revenue from farming are the Japanese and Chinese. There may be a farming population in the future, but it does not seem possible that this can be effected very soon. It is most desirable and would be just what we have worked and hoped for here for many years. The application of the present system of the United States however, will have to be made with many variations, and I believe there must be a thorough investigation of the lands before there can be any legislation."

### Bailing Dates Changed.

The following changes have been made in the sailing dates of the Wilder steamers:

The steamer Kinai will sail from Hilo on Thursday, December 19th, and December 26th, at 5 p. m. instead of on Fridays at 10 a. m., as usual; will sail from Honolulu on Monday, December 23d, and on Monday, December 30, at 12 m. instead of Tuesdays, as usual.

The steamer Claudine will sail from Kahului on Friday, the 20th of December, and on Friday, December 27th, at 5 p. m. instead of Saturdays, as usual; will sail from Honolulu on Monday, December 24th, and Monday, December 30, at 5 p. m. instead of Tuesdays, as usual.

The steamer Lehua will sail from Honolulu on Thursday, December 26, and on Thursday, January 2, at 5 p. m. instead of on Wednesdays, as usual. After these dates regular schedule will be resumed.

F. W. Macfarlane, chairman of the fire claims commission, was an outgoing passenger on the Sonoma yesterday.



## MAY GO TO JURY TODAY

### First Argument in Pearl Harbor Case.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The opening argument in the Pearl Harbor case was made by United States Attorney Dunne yesterday, closing just before adjournment. At 9 o'clock this morning Mr. Kinney will open for respondent and Judge Estee expects to instruct the jury late this afternoon.

Mr. Dunne's review of the case was exhaustive, the entire evidence being carefully gone over in detail, and his vital points dissected. He referred in opening to the power of the United States government and its right of eminent domain. "You are not to indulge in any presumption against the government, because it is the government," said Mr. Dunne. "The object of the United States is desiring this property is a beneficial and proper one, for the defense of the nation. In case of war this Territory would be the first to be seized, isolated as Hawaii is, the United States has decided to provide forts and modern defenses, and for that purpose this land is desired.

"The purpose of the government is a good one, and should have the support of every broad-minded citizen of the Territory. Were this place seized, think of the loss to business, the stoppage of progress, and general injury to the people, that would surely result.

"The government wants no man's land for nothing, the great United States nation comes to you, its citizens, and asks you to set a fair and reasonable value on this land, but take a broad view of the matter.

"And right here I want to give a word of caution: it is a tendency frequently noted in cases, where the United States is a party, for a jury to give any old compensation, because the government is a party.

"The Court will instruct you to take all the evidence together, and for that matter, you need not consider opinion evidence at all. The testimony of these experts is not binding, and you can throw it all aside—that given by the United States or respondent—and fix the value on your own estimate of what you saw at Pearl Harbor.

"The government witnesses, you find, are few, but they are independent witnesses, not managers of sugar plantations or employees of planters, or selling supplies to them; neither were they members of the Planters' Association."

Mr. Dunne went over the evidence of the respondent's witnesses in detail, enumerating them: Low, manager of the Honolulu Plantation, interested in the suit as lessee; Ahrens of Oahu Plantation; Clewley, selling fertilizer to plantations; Supt. Denison, a sugar hauler, Renton, a plantation manager; Wagner, employed by plantation; Lovelock, clerk for Bishop Estate; Dodge, land agent for the respondents, and a bunch of hysterical real estate men."

He referred to the witnesses also as the "family party," in its visit to the disputed site, and dwelt at length upon the interest which each witness had in the respondents. He told the jury in closing that all the government wanted was a fair and reasonable valuation upon the property.

### DECREE IN TRAMWAYS CASE.

The decree and bill of costs in the case of the Hawaiian Tramways Co. vs. The Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. was filed yesterday. The concluding paragraphs of the decision are as follows:

"Among other things that the said J. Dunne and the said J. T. De Bolt as petitioner's attorneys were lawfully submitting petitioners to the jurisdiction of this court, but that the said petitioner was before this court with unclear hands and that for such reason its complaint and petition should be dismissed with costs."

"Now therefore it is ordered, adjudged and decided that the complaint and petition of the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited, a corporation, filed herein against the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1901, be dismissed.

"And it is further ordered, adjudged and decided that the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company have and recover against the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Ltd., its costs in its action, taxed in the sum of \$102.66, and that the same be entered up as a judgment against the said Hawaiian Tramways Company, Ltd., and in favor of the said Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company and that execution thereon issue accordingly.

Kaluna, a native charged with burglary in the first degree, is one man who is to be provided with a ten dollar suit of clothes at the expense of the government. When he was called up before the court yesterday morning to have his case continued to the next term, Judge Humphreys noticed that he wore a blue uniform.

"Is not that the prison uniform?" he asked.

"Yes," nodded Deputy Attorney General Cathcart.

"Take the defendant out of the court room and remove the prison garb," continued the Court. "And bring no more prisoners in this court in such clothes."

"That is all the clothes he has," softly ventured one of the court attendants, who evidently labored under the impression that the defendant was to be brought back without his clothes.

"Then buy him a suit of citizen's clothes," replied the Court. "Let the cost not exceed \$10, and I will make an order for its payment."

With that the prisoner was led from the court room, the Court refusing to make an order in his case while he was dressed in prison garb.

Overhauling the Enterprise.

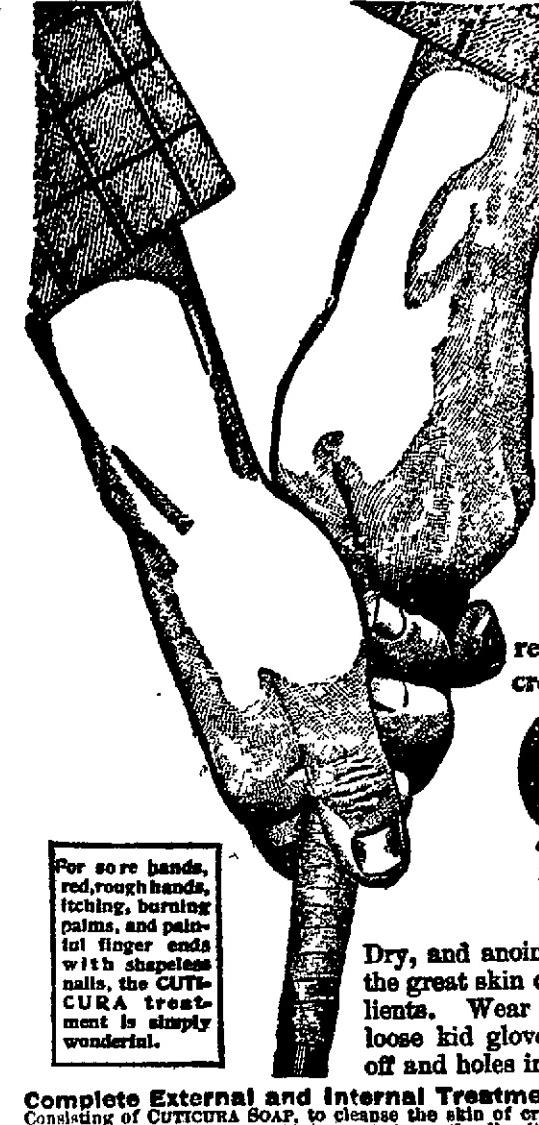
The steamer Enterprise, purchased a few months ago by Capt. W. H. Matson for the Hilo route, has been taken to Boole & Son's ways at Oakland to be extensively overhauled. An oil-burning apparatus is to be installed, as well as tanks for carrying oil as freight and a refrigerating plant will be put in. First-class passenger accommodations will be placed in the Enterprise. Some interest is taken by shipping men in the placing of oil-burning apparatus in the vessel on account of her size. The Enterprise has a length of 220 feet and beam of 35 feet—Chronicle, Dec. 2.

Captain Pond, of the tug Iroquois, has received orders to remain in this port while the Pearl Harbor land case is pending. His successor to command the Iroquois, Lieutenant Rodman, will arrive on the Sierra.

### HAD A GOOD TIME

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says, "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and take pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Summer Hill, N. Y., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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COPTIC . . . . .	DEC. 28 PEKING . . . . .	DEC. 27
AMERICA MARU . . . . .	JAN. 4 GAEPLIC . . . . .	JAN. 5
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PEKING . . . . .	JAN. 18 HONGKONG MARU . . . . .	JAN. 20
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